



## SAYS RELATIVES TOOK HER MONEY

Mrs. Harriet Wells Smith, an invalid, Causes Her Niece and Grandnephew To Be Arrested.

\$500,000 ESTATE INVOLVED

Fortune Left by Local Business Man—Mrs. Brown and Her Son, Newton Davis, To Be Arraigned To-day—They Charge Conspiracy.

Mrs. Antoinette W. Brown and her son, Newton Davis, twenty-two years old, were arrested last night on warrants charging them with stealing \$119 from Mrs. Harriet Wells Smith, the aunt of Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Smith is the widow of S. Newton Smith, one of the syndicate which built the Kings County Elevated Railroad. She charges that her niece and grandnephew have been systematically swindling her out of the income which she should have received from her husband's estate, which amounts to about \$500,000.

Mrs. Smith is paralyzed in her right side from her waist down. When her husband died, and for some time afterward, she lived at the Hotel Savoy with her nurse, Miss Mary Clarke, who was engaged to her by her family physician, Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee, of No. 6 West 56th street. Mrs. Smith's niece, whom she brought up, was recently divorced from her first husband, Britton Davis. She came to New York in June, and made frequent calls on Mrs. Smith. Two months ago Mrs. Davis married Wilson T. Brown, a Chicago cotton broker.

Mrs. Brown persuaded her aunt to move from the expensive rooms in the Savoy to a cheaper and less comfortable hotel. Five times Mrs. Brown found fault with the lodgings occupied by her aunt, and each time Mrs. Smith moved to a less desirable location. She was living in a rear room on the second floor of a boarding house kept by Mrs. E. L. Hatch, at No. 156 West 78th street, until last night, when she was taken away with two trunks to an address which was not known by Mrs. Hatch.

Says She Got No Money.

Mrs. Smith's income from the estate, which was held in trust by the United States Trust Company, should have been \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year. Since July checks amounting to \$3,196 have been sent her by the trust company. On February 27 her attorney, George Malraison, told James B. Reynolds and Deacon Murphy, of the District Attorney's staff, that his client believed there was something wrong, that she was continually endorsing checks to her niece and that she saw none of her own money.

Mr. Murphy, to whom the matter was turned over, was forced yesterday to act sooner than he intended because Mrs. Smith told him that Mrs. Brown and her son had learned that she had retained Mr. Malraison to investigate their actions, adding that they had tried to get her to sign affidavits that she had retained no lawyer and that no one had any authority to act for her save her niece, Mrs. Brown. Mr. Murphy, with officials from the United States Trust Company, went up to the West Side court and laid the case before Magistrate McQuade.

He adjourned court and went with them to the furnished room in West 78th street. There they found Mrs. Smith, a slender, white-haired woman of seventy-five, sitting up waiting for them. In spite of her physical infirmity Mrs. Smith's mind is keen and her language was vigorous as she described to the magistrate the actions of Mrs. Brown and her son.

"Every morning," she said, "that woman comes here, and generally her son is with her. They don't come in the afternoon, because they know that Dr. Satterlee comes then, and they are afraid of him. They tried to get me to dismiss Miss Clarke because he recommended her."

"Here, Indorse This Check."

"Well, about that check now: On March 5 the trust company mailed me a check for \$119.82. It got here the next morning, March 6. Mrs. Brown and Newton Davis was here. She opened the letter, as she does all of mine. She told Miss Clarke to leave the room, and then she said: 'Here, indorse this check.'"

"No, I won't," I said; "the money's my own and it's about time that I had some of it for myself."

"You know," Mrs. Brown said, "that you still owe the nurse \$1,400 on a note she holds."

"I was surprised," said Mrs. Smith, "for I was sure that the money had been paid, but I indorsed the check, which was payable to order, and she said that she would leave it on the mantel for Miss Clarke."

"Then she went out, and pretty soon Miss Clarke came back. I told her she would find the check on the mantel, and she said that there was some mistake, that I owed her no money. She went to the mantel and found a piece of blank paper folded up, the size of a check. That was all there was."

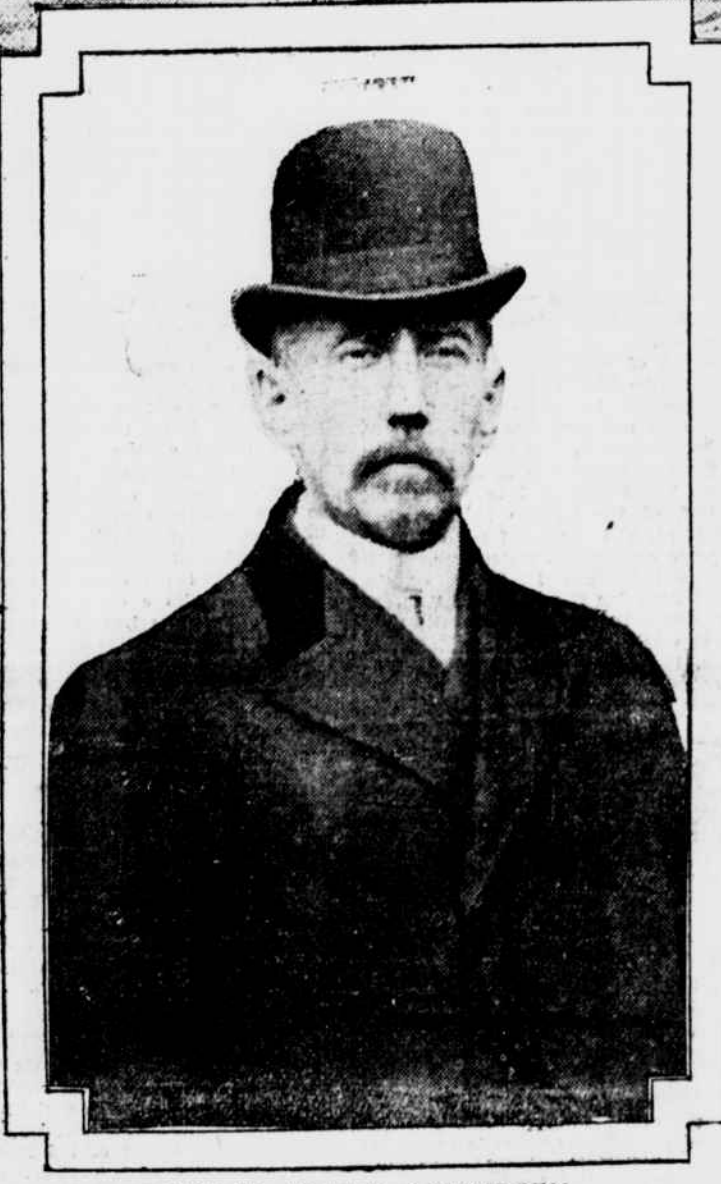
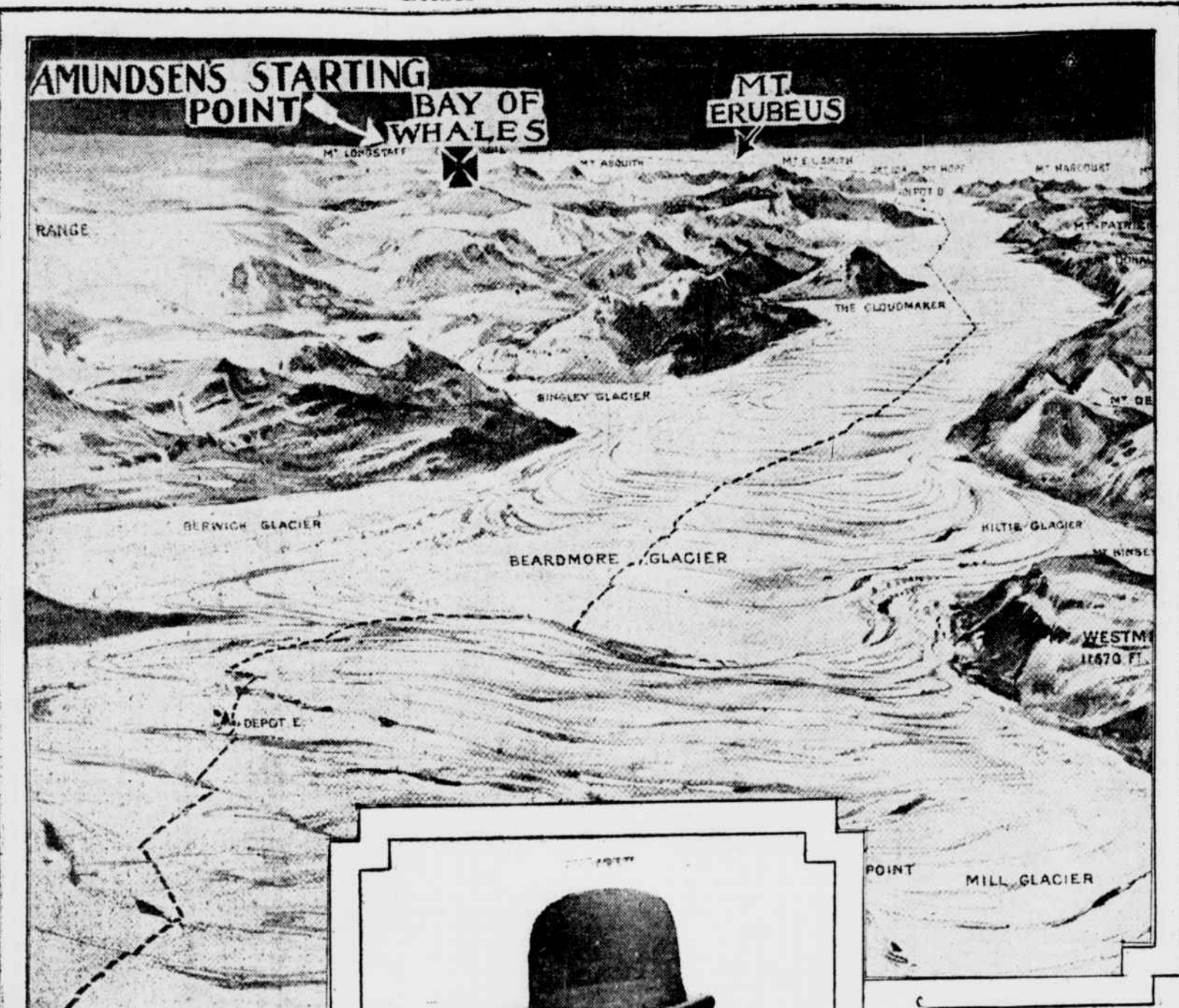
Miss Clarke corroborated the statement made by Mrs. Smith, and the check itself, with Mrs. Brown's name indorsed on the back, was produced. It had been deposited to her account with the Lincoln Trust Company, at No. 208 Fifth avenue. Magistrate Murphy then issued warrants for Mrs. Brown and Newton Davis. They are charged with grand larceny in the second degree. The warrants were given to Detective "Al" Thomas, of the District Attorney's office, and last night he met Mrs. Brown and her son at 46th street and Broadway and arrested them. They were locked up in the West 68th street police station.

Many Things Missed by Mrs. Smith.

Mr. Murphy is somewhat disappointed that he had to apply for the warrants so soon. He wanted to investigate further.

Continued on this page.

## DIAGRAM SKETCH OF THE GREAT ICE BARRIER CROSSED BY AMUNDSEN IN HIS DASH TO THE SOUTH POLE.



CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN.

(Photo by G. G. Bain.)

## TAFT MAKES REPLY TO ROOSEVELT SPEECH

Recall of Judicial Decisions "Crude, Reactionary and Utterly Without Merit."

## WOULD STRIKE BLOW AT FREEDOM

President, Speaking in Toledo, Does Not Mention Roosevelt's Name, but Freely Criticises Doctrines He Advocated at Columbus.

Toledo, March 8.—Speaking to-night to an audience that filled to overflowing the Toledo Coliseum, designed to hold 3,500 persons, President Taft declared his opposition to the recall of judicial decisions.

The President did not mention Colonel Roosevelt and his Columbus speech, but he assailed some of the doctrines advocated by his predecessor in the White House.

Practically every person in the audience carried an American flag, and the flags sprang into action and the crowd applauded and cheered Mr. Taft's declaration that the recall of decisions was without merit, reactionary instead of progressive, revolutionary and unstable.

The President spoke as follows:

"In the last year or two we have heard much of radical methods of changing the judicial system. If we would properly consider these proposals and stand on solid and safe ground we must re-examine the fundamental principles of stable popular government. The history of the world seems to show that our form of government is more enduring and satisfactory than any other. We began as a small Union of thirteen states, strung along the Atlantic Coast, of three million of people, and under the same Constitution we have enlarged to be a world power of forty-eight sovereign states, bound into one; of more than ninety millions of people, and with a humane guardianship of ten millions more—nine in the Pacific and one in the Atlantic. We have fought, beginning with the Revolution, four foreign wars, and we have survived a civil war of the greatest proportions recorded in history, and have united the battling sections by an indissoluble tie. From our body politic we have excised the cancer of slavery, the only thing protected by the Constitution which was inconsistent with that liberty the preservation of which was the main purpose of establishing the Union. We have increased our business and productive activities in every direction, we have expanded the development of our natural resources to be continent-wide, and all the time we have maintained sacred those inalienable rights of man, the right of liberty, the right of private property and the right to the pursuit of happiness."

For these reasons we believe in popular government. Government is a human instrumentality to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, and the greatest happiness to the individual. Experience, and especially the growth of popular government in our own history, has shown that in the long run every class of the people, and by that I mean those similarly situated, are better able to secure attention to their welfare than any other class, however altruistic the latter class may be. Of course this assumes that the members of the class have reasonable intelligence and capacity for knowing their own rights and interests.

The Best Kind of Government.

Hence it follows that the best government is that in which the people most certainly to provide for and protect the rights and governmental needs of every class, is that one in which every class has a voice. In recognition of this, the tendency from earliest times in our history has been the enlargement of the electorate to include in the ultimate source of governmental power as many as possible of those governed. But even today the electorate is not more in number than one-fourth of the total number of those who are citizens of the nation and who are entitled to the rights and happiness of the government. Woman's suffrage will change this, and it is doubtless coming as soon as the electorate can be certain that most women desire it and will assume its burden and responsibility. But even then the electorate will only be part of the whole people. In other words, the electorate is a representative governing body for the whole people for which the government is established, and the controlling majority of the electorate is a body still less numerous."

It is thus apparent that ours is a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. Now, the object of government is not only to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, but also to do this as near as may be by securing the

Continued on fifth page.

## AMUNDSEN TELLS OF DASH TO THE POLE

Conquering Norwegian Describes Finding of Antarctic Goal in Wide Plateau After Final Plunge Through Ice

## HAS NO WORD FROM CAPT. SCOTT

Explorer Crowns His Triumph by Naming Vast Expanse of Frozen South in Honor of His King—Accomplishes Perilous Journey with Remarkable Speed, Accompanied by Four Companions.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, March 9.—"The Daily Chronicle" this morning publishes the first instalment of Captain Roald Amundsen's account of his discovery of the South Pole. The interest excited by the news of this great feat was sufficient to keep thousands of persons out of bed until copies of "The Daily Chronicle" could be secured early this morning. There was no spirit apparent of distrust as to the accuracy of Captain Amundsen's claim. In the clubs men familiar with the Antarctic regions pointed to his clear, connected narrative and his exact description of the care with which the observations at the Pole were taken as abundant proof of the truthfulness of his claim.

Captain Amundsen describes the long journey over the great ice barrier and tells how he followed the outline of South Victoria and King Edward Land. A great mountain range which stretches across this region, the general direction of which he followed, he named the Queen Maud Range. The hardy explorer does not devote many words to his descriptions of his feelings upon arriving at the Pole, but there is just sufficient vagueness with regard to details to suggest that he shared the great discovery with others. He says that he left his winter quarters, on the Bay of Whales, on October 20.

After crossing the great ice barrier and following the mountain ranges, he arrived December 8 at Shackleton's Farthest South. Following the due southern direction, he came to a great plateau in six days' march. This plateau, which he reached on December 14, was a vast plain, monotonous in its appearance, stretching for miles in every direction.

Fixed Position of Pole on Third Day.

Observations showed that the party was in latitude 89 degrees 55 minutes South. On December 15 the party travelled nine kilometres in as near as possible a direct southerly line. Observations taken at the point then reached on December 15 and the following day fixed this as the approximate position of the Pole. A hut was erected here and the Norwegian flag hoisted. It remained as the only evidence of the discovery when the trip back began.

The Pole was in the midst of the great plateau, which Amundsen, in honor of the King of Norway, named King Haakon Plateau.

The expedition was favored by unusually fine weather, and the party was able to make an average of thirty-five kilometres a day going to the Pole and thirty-six kilometres a day on the return journey. The distance from the winter quarters at the Bay of Whales to the Pole was approximately fourteen hundred kilometres. The highest point of the mountains crossed was 10,750 feet above sea level, at 87 degrees 40 minutes South latitude.

Amundsen started on his dash to the Pole on October 20 and returned to his quarters on January 21. The party consisted of five men, four sledges and fifty-two dogs.

Amundsen's full story of his stirring achievement leaves no room for doubt that he reached the South Pole on December 14. He does not, however, make any reference to Scott, and the judgment of experts here as to the value of the Norwegian's expedition is suspended until the English explorer's story can be told and the truth can be known whether both rivals were at the Pole and who was there first. The Central News will have a copyright of Scott's story when it comes, and meanwhile Amundsen's narrative, as published in "The Daily Chronicle," will be mainly interesting as bearing upon the marches of two explorers for the same goal.

No light has yet been thrown on this central fact. All the world now wants to know whether Scott reached the Pole at all, and if he reached it whether he reached it before December 14. If he reached it later the Norwegian can claim the conquest of the Pole, but if before December 14, and two or three miles separated the parties, then England can claim the prize.

Might Have Missed Each Other's Mark.

Sir Ernest Shackleton says if Scott has reached the pole at the same time or before Amundsen there is a possibility that if claims made by the respective explorers to indicate the attainment of their object were not more than six or eight feet high either party might miss the other's mark.

Amundsen, in taking possession and in planting the Norwegian flag at the South Pole and naming the plateau after King Haakon, was presumably unaware that Shackleton had named the same plateau after King Edward VII. Thus there was an error on his part in nomenclature, which he will no doubt remedy when he becomes aware of the true facts of the case.

In determining his exact position at the pole, Amundsen used a sextant and an artificial horizon, which for actual efficiency in very high latitudes is not so absolutely accurate as a theodolite, but Shackleton admits that if Amundsen located his position with no more possible error than two or three miles one way or the other he has certainly left footprints on the point from which everything bears north.

Amundsen states that professional men can work out his observations, but there will be no need for this except for minor corrections. It is obvious that Amundsen has conquered the geographical South Pole. The march back was accomplished without difficulty, in splendid weather and in record time.

The most remarkable thing about this whole journey has been the speed with which it was made. Amundsen returned to winter quarters safe and well, having experienced during the whole trip generally fair weather. A subsidiary party at work at King Edward Land brought back geological specimens, the arrival of which in the hands of experts will be eagerly awaited by the scientific world. For the summing up of the geographical results, Shackleton considers they are of the highest importance. Amundsen has covered entirely new ground throughout the whole journey. He has defined the limits of the great ice barrier which had been unknown to men till now. His work in pure science will not be so extensive as Scott's, but his geographical work is undoubtedly of equal importance.

## AMUNDSEN 4 DAYS AT POLE

Explorer Stirs Norway with News of His Antarctic Discovery.

Christiania, March 8.—All Norway is aflame with enthusiasm over the discovery of the South Pole by Roald Amundsen, its great explorer. The news of the wondrous achievement stirred the land as it has not been stirred in years, and from one end of the country to the other, from the King to the meanest subject, praise for Norwegian hardihood—the

hardihood of the Vikings—resounds in unstinted measure to-night.

It matters little whether Captain Scott, the British navigator, reached the coveted goal, too. Norwegians, now that the fact of discovery by their national hero has been definitely established, are confident that he was the first to reach the pole, and whether or not Captain Scott

## WORLD'S RECORD IN AVIATION.

Johannisthal, March 8.—Herr Hoffman, driving a monoplane, took up four passengers to-day and flew with them for 32 minutes and 23 seconds, establishing a new world's record.

A pony glass of Angostura Bitters daily is a splendid tonic.—Advt.